THE No. 79.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *October* 28, 1746.

Mr. Green,

I AM afraid that few people have conſider'd the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs, and how inſufficient our Staple is to procure us the common neceſſaries of life, with the attention which the ſubject deſerves. From a neglect of this neceſſary attention it is, that men, eſpecially thoſe who have it in their power to relieve us, have omitted hitherto to uſe the neceſſary means for that end, altho' the diſtreſſed condition of the country ſeems to render it abſolutely neceſſary. In order therefore to lay before your readers a plain and ſhort view of our caſe, I will ſuppoſe, That one hogſhead of Tobacco in peaceable times, at 35*s.* freight, which is 7 *l. per* ton, and 5 *l.* per cent. inſurance, would have clear'd £. 5 00 0

Suppoſe the owner of this hogſhead ſent for goods for the proceeds of it, there would be a deduction of 19 and a half *per cent.* for commiſſion and charges, and 4 12 6

he would have in goods, at prime coſt, to the value of 10 Suppoſe the ſame, or any other, perſon ſhips one hogſhead of the ſame weight and quality with the former, which ſells at the ſame price by the pound as the firſt; and is burthened with the preſent freight of 13 *l.* per ton, and inſured at 5 *l.* the difference in the freight is 1 10 0

Inſurance, at 20 guineas *per cent.* 1 01 0

The remaining ballance will be 2 09 0

And ſuppoſe this man wants goods, he will find a deduction of five ſhillings out of every twenty, being a fourth part, for freight, inſurance, and other charges, amount to 0 12 3

This reduction will reduce the ballance, for which he will have goods, to 1 16 9

Five pounds *per* hogſhead has been thought a living price; and altho' ſome people had more, yet, as a greater number had not above 4 *l. per* hogſhead, and not a few from 3 *l.* 10*s.* to 5*o.* and leſs, we may reckon 4 *l. per* hogſhead in an average, and ſee how the account will ſtand; and we ſhall find the value of the goods, at prime coſt, will not exceed 2 09 0

It is needleſs to carry the calculation further, as it is evident that from 3 *l.* to 50*s. per* hogſhead will bring the owners in debt; I mean, ſuch as would have clear'd 3 *l.* or 50*s. per* hogſhead in peaceable times. 0 16 9

There are but few goods in the country, compared with the quantities which have been uſually imported; and thoſe that are brought in are ſold exceſſively dear, and not more, but rather leſs than 33 *per cent.* firſt coſt, in an average given throughout the country. The ſcarcity of goods obliges people to ſhip Tobacco at all hazards, the conſequence of which has been ſeverely felt by too many; and yet they muſt ſtill ſhip. Our only rivals in the Tobacco Trade are the *Virginians*, and we have the advantage of a much better ſoil than they have; whence it follows, that we have it in our power to make better Tobacco, eſpecially Oroonoko, than they can make; and yet ſo far are we from making uſe of this natural advantage, that we are in great danger of loſing our trade, altho' it is our only dependence.

It will not then be amiſs to compare the preſent condition of our Staple with that of our neighbours, wherein we ſhall find a very great difference in their favour.

They have plenty of goods, and their Tobacco ſells currently from 14*s.* to 16*s.* 8*d. per cent.* their Currency; which is ten *per cent.* better than our Gold Currency; and goods there may be bought at 100 *per cent.* advance of their money.

By this account, the *Virginians* have from 7*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d. per cent.* firſt coſt, in goods, for their Tobacco; the market is brought to their doors, and therefore they are not under the neceſſity of ſhipping their Tobacco.

The next thing to be conſidered is, Whence this great difference ariſes; and I believe no other cauſe can poſſibly be aſſigned for it, but the regulation under which their Staple is; and that the like regulation here would produce the ſame effect, and put our Staple upon an equality, at leaſt, with theirs, is plain and evident.

Hence it follows, that thoſe who have it in their power to ſave their country from impending ruin, will, in diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them, uſe all the means within their reach.

The means are, to put our Staple under a proper regulation, which is the peculiar Province of the Legiſlature. And to encourage the manufacturing our Wool and Flax, wherein private perſons may give an helping Hand. *I am your's,*

October 5, 1746. A. B.

LONDON.

July 24. Tueſday morning the right hon. lord chief juſtice Lee, ſir Martin Wright, ſir Michael Foſter, ſir Thomas Reynolds, ſir Thomas Abney, and Mr. baron Clive, went in proceſſion to the court houſe on St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, where the rebels were brought to receive ſentence of death, before which the lord chief juſtice Lee made a long and ſolemn ſpeech, ſetting forth the heinouſneſs of the crime they were found guilty of, and for which they were to ſuffer; and then paſſed ſentence of death on the 17 following perſons; *viz.* Francis Towaley, Alexander Abercrothy, Thomas Furnival, James Gadd, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, William Battragh, James Dawſon, Thomas Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, Chriſtopher Taylor, John Saunderſon, Thomas Siddall, Charles Deacon, James Wilder, and David Morgan, who are to be drawn, hang'd, and quartered; which ſentence we hear will be executed upon them on Wedneſday next at Kennington common. Some of them preſented petitions to the court, and all moſt humbly begg'd to be recommended to his majeſty for mercy.

July

July 29. Yesterday morning the earl of Kilmarnock, in the right hon. the lord Cornwallis's coach, attended by general Williamson, deputy governor of the tower; the earl of Cromarty, attended by capt. Marshal, in general Williamson's coach; and the lord Balmerino, attended by Mr. Fowler, gentleman goaler, who had the axe covered by him, in the third coach; went from the tower about 8 o'clock to Westminster-hall, escorted by a party of soldiers; and were there received by general Folliot, from the deputy governor of the tower; then the axe was carried before them into the hall, with the edge from them, and they were placed in separate rooms.

About 9 o' clock the lord high steward came in a grand procession, with five led coaches, and his body-coach with his attendants before him; after which the state-coach came, and ten footmen bare headed.

Then the lord chief justice of England, the master of the rolls, and the rest of the judges in town, and the masters in chancery, followed in procession to the house of peers.

Sir William Sanderson, baronet, deputy usher of the black rod, was in the coach with the lord high steward, and carried the white wand.

Afterwards the lords were marshalled in the painted chamber, and walk'd in procession according to their dignity.

The lords having taken their places, the clerk of the crown in chancery presented the commission, appointing a lord high steward, to the lord chancellor on his knee; and the same being delivered to the clerk of the crown, it was read, all the lords standing up uncovered.

Then the staff was delivered to the lord high steward by garter king at arms, and the gentleman usher of the black rod.

After which, The earl of Kilmarnock was arraigned by the crown, and pleaded guilty.

The earl of Cromarty likewise pleaded guilty; and submitted themselves to his majesty's mercy.

Then the court, upon lord Balmerino's pleading not guilty, proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and examined four in support of the charge against him: One of which proved him to be at Carlisle, and to have the command of a regiment of horse; which he endeavoured to evade, but to no effect. The lord high steward then asked him if he had any witnesses, or any thing farther to offer in his defence? To which he replied, He was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble; and said, he had nothing more to say: Upon which the court, being fully satisfied with the evidence, adjourned to their own house, and in a short time returned, and unanimously voted him guilty.

Then they were ordered to be carried back to the tower, and to be brought up tomorrow to receive sentence.

On their return to the tower, the axe was carried with the edge towards them.

The same evening written notice was given them, that if they had any thing further to offer, they must come prepared therewith tomorrow.

July 31. The court at Westminster being sat yesterday morning, after the same manner as on Monday last, and the three peers there convicted of high treason, being brought to the bar to receive sentence, the lord high steward asked them, if they had any thing to offer why judgment of death should not pass upon them? To which the earl of Kilmarnock replied:

"That he confessed the heinousness of his crimes with which he stood charged, and desired that their lordships would not think what he intended to say, was designed in any shape to extenuate his guilt, but only to excite compassion in their lordships, to implore their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf. He then acquainted the house, that he hoped the many services his father had done the government, would have some little weight with their lordships for the above purpose. That he had always taken great pains to bring his son in the Revolution principles. That the constant behaviour of his son, who had the honour to bear a commission under his majesty, was well known to many of their lordships; and therefore he appealed to them, whether his careful endeavours in the education of him, being attended with success, did not in some measure, shew he was far from encouraging those principles which had now brought on him this unhappy disgrace. That for his own part he had always, 'til he was, on this present rebellion, persuaded to swerve from his allegiance, been a true and faithful subject to his majesty. That he had, from the first rise of the present rebellion, 'til the very hour in which he unhappily became a party in it, been of great service to the government. That by his presence in Kilmarnock, and other adjacent places in that part of Scotland, he had prevented great numbers from joining the rebels, and excited the country as much as possible to continue firm to their true allegiance. That he was very far from being a person of consequence among the rebels. That he had not raised one single man for their service, nor had he bought up any arms. That soon after he had joined them, being over persuaded, he was convinced of his error, and, reflecting upon the consequences that must necessarily attend his family, by persisting in that error, to prevent so great a blot in his own escutcheon, he determined to submit himself to his majesty's clemency. That for that purpose, he separated himself from his corps at the battle of Culloden, and staid to render himself a prisoner, tho' he had frequent opportunities, and might with the utmost ease have made his escape; for the truth of which, he appealed to the person to whom he surrendered. That since he had joined them, he had spared the lives of many of his majesty's subjects, whom they had taken prisoners; and that he assisted the sick and wounded as much as lay in his power, and had endeavoured to make their confinement as easy to them as possible. That it was with the utmost horror and detestation he had seen a letter from the French court presume to dictate laws to a British monarch, in what manner he should treat his rebellious subjects. That if, after all he had said, the above motives should not be sufficient to induce them to employ their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf, which he most heartily prayed, he should then lay down his life with the utmost pleasure; and that his latest moments should be employed in fervent prayer for the preservation of the illustrious house of Hanover, and for the peace and prosperity of Great Britain."

The Speech of George Earl of Cromartie to the Lords.

My Lords,

I Have now the misfortune to appear before your lordships, guilty of an offence of such a nature as justly merits the highest indignation of his majesty, your lordships, and the public: And it was from a conviction of my guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your lordships with any defence. As I have committed treason, it is the last thing I would attempt to justify. My only plea shall be your lordships compassion; my only refuge his majesty's clemency. Under this heavy load of affliction, I have still the satisfaction, my lords, of hoping that my past conduct before the breaking out of the rebellion was irreproachable, as to my attachment to the present happy establishment, both in church and state: And in evidence of my affection to the government, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, I appeal to the then commander in chief of his majesty's forces at Inverness, and to the lord president of the court of session in Scotland, who I am sure will do justice to my conduct upon that occasion. But, my lords, notwithstanding my determined resolution in favour of the government, I was unhappily seduced from that loyalty in an unguarded moment, by the arts of desperate and designing men. And it is notorious, my lords, that no sooner did I awake from that delusion, than I felt

a remorſe for my departure from my duty, but it was then late.—— Nothing, my lords, remains, but to throw myſelf, wife and fortune, upon your lordſhip's compaſſion; but of me, my lords, as to myſelf, is the leaſt part of my ſuffering. I have involved an affectionate wife, with an unborn infant, as partners of my guilt to ſhare it's penalties; I have involved my eldeſt ſon, whoſe infancy and regard to his parents, hurried him on the ſtream of rebellion; I have involved alſo eight innocent children, who muſt feel their parent's puniſhment, before they know his guilt. Let them, my lords, be pledges to his mercy; let them be pledges to your lordſhips; let them be pledges to my country for mercy: Let the ſilent eloquence of my grief and tears; let the powerful language of innocent nature, ſupply my want of eloquence and perſuaſion: Let me entreat mercy, but no longer than I deſerve it; and let me no longer enjoy life, than I ſhall uſe it to deface the crimes I have been guilty of. Whilſt I thus intercede to his majeſty through the mediation of your lordſhips, for mercy; let my remorſe for my guilt as a ſubject; let the ſorrow of my heart as a huſband; the anguiſh of my mind as a father, ſpeak the reſt of my miſery. As your lordſhips are men, feel as men; but may none of you ever ſuffer the ſmalleſt part of my anguiſh.——— But if, after all, my lords, my ſafety ſhall be found inconſiſtent with that of the public, and nothing but my blood can attone for my unhappy crime; if the ſacrifice of my life, my fortune, my family, is judged indiſpenſibly neceſſary for ſtopping the juſt demands of public juſtice; and if the bitter cup is not to paſs from me; not mine, but thy will, O God, be done.

As for the lord Balmerino, he pleaded, "That the grand jury of Surrey had no right to find bills againſt him, as being at the taking the city and caſtle of Carliſle, ſince it had not been fully proved that he was preſent thereat; he therefore ſaid, if they had no right to find bills againſt him, he humbly moved the indictment might be quaſhed, or he might be allowed counſel." The lords, after ſome debate, agreed that he ſhould have counſel aſſigned him; and accordingly, at his requeſt, Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Forreſter were appointed; and the lords ordered him to prepare for judgment tomorrow.

Yeſterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, nine of the Mancheſter rebels (the reſt being reprieved for 3 weeks) were carried from the New Goal in the following manner; *viz.* 1ſt, a party of the foot guards, followed by the three ſledges, in the firſt of which were Francis Townley, John Berwick, Andrew Frood, and the executioner with a drawn ſcymetar; in the ſecond, Thomas David Morgan, Thomas Deacon, and Thomas Fidal; in the third, James Dawſon, George Fletcher, and Thomas Chadwick, ſurrounded by the foot guards, who alſo brought up the rear. When they came to the place of execution, they were all put into a waggon, and the fire for burning their hearts, entrails, *&c.* was immediately ſet fire to: When they had paſſed ſome time in devotion, they deſired to ſpeak to one other by themſelves, which was granted; the diſcourſe continued near a quarter of an hour, with great earneſtneſs and devotion, at the end of which they all flung their hats (ſix of them were laced with gold), prayer-books, and ſome papers, among the ſpectators; on which the executioner pulled their caps out of their pockets, and putting them on, drew them over their eyes, and they were immediately turned off. When they had hung about three minutes, the ſoldiers pulled off their breeches, ſtockings (which were all white), and ſhoes, and ſoon after the executioner pulled off their cloaths, and their bodies being ripped up, their bowels were taken out and flung into the fire.

They all behaved with a kind of fix'd reſolution of putting the beſt face they could upon a bad cauſe, and therefore behaved with decency and ſeeming reſolution.

We hear that Townley's head will be ſent to Carliſle, where he was ſham governor; Morgan's head to be fix'd on Temple-Bar; and Siddal's to be ſent to Mancheſter, to be put up in the ſame place where his father's head was, for being concerned in the rebellion in 1715.

Auguſt 2. Yeſterday the lord high ſteward went to the houſe of Peers in grand proceſſion, and after being ſeated, and the peers in their robes, proclamation was made for ſilence, and for bringing the priſoners to the bar; which was done accordingly, with the axe carried before them.

His grace the lord high ſteward aſked the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, whether they had any thing further to offer? and they anſwered in the negative. Then his grace informed lord Balmerino, that having ſtarted an objection, deſired council, and had their aſſiſtance, he was now to make uſe of it, if he thought fit to argue that point. To this his lordſhip anſwered, "He was ſorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers, that he would not have taken that ſtep, if he had not been perſuaded there was ſome ground for the objection; but that his council having ſatisfied him there was nothing therein that could turn to his ſervice, he declined having them heard, and was reſolved to rely upon his majeſty's mercy."

His grace proceeded next to make a very clear, nervous, and pathetic ſpeech to the priſoners, in which he explained the nature, and inſiſted on the circumſtances attending, and the conſequences that followed their crime; he ſhewed the beauty and excellency of our happy conſtitution, in church and ſtate; He moſt elegantly touched on the zeal expreſſed by all ranks and degrees of people, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, *&c.* in it's ſupport; which ſhewed the folly, as well as wickedneſs, of every attempt to ſubvert it; and having, in the moſt affecting manner, applied in particular to the lords at the bar the topics he had inſiſted upon: After a ſhort pauſe, he pronounced the following judgment; *viz.*

"That you William earl of Kilmarnock, George earl of Cromarty, and Arthur lord Balmerino, return to the priſon of the Tower, from whence you came; from thence you muſt be drawn to the place of execution; when you come there you muſt be hanged by the neck, but not 'til you be dead; for you muſt be cut down alive, then your bowels muſt be taken out, and burnt before your faces; then your heads muſt be ſever'd from your bodies, and each of your bodies divided into four quarters, and theſe muſt be at the king's diſpoſal: And God Almighty be merciful to your ſouls."

Which done, the priſoners were taken from the Bar.

Then the ſerjeant at arms crying, O Yes! ſaid,

Our Sovereign Lord the King ſtrictly charges and commands all manner of Perſons to keep Silence, upon Pain of Impriſonment.

After which, the lord high ſteward ſtood up uncovered, and declared there was nothing more to be done by virtue of the preſent commiſſion, broke the ſtaff, and pronounced it diſſolved; and then leaving the chair, came down to the Woolpacks, and aſked if it was their lordſhips pleaſure to adjourn to the houſe of lords? which the lords agreeing to, the houſe adjourned to the chamber of Parliament, and they all returned in the ſame order they came down.

Thanks were ordered to be given to the lord high ſteward, for the ſpeech made by him on the conviction of the lords, on the bill of indictment found againſt them for high treaſon; and that the lord chancellor do cauſe the ſaid ſpeech to be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

Auguſt 5. On Saturday laſt the daughter of the earl of Cromarty waited on ſeveral noblemen at Whitehall, and other places, with petitions, praying their lordſhips interceſſion with his majeſty, in behalf of her father.

And laſt Sunday the ladies Kilmarnock and Cromarty were both at Kenſington, and delivered petitions to his majeſty.

ANNAPOLIS.

The General Aſſembly of this Province will meet here, and ſit for Diſpatch of Buſineſs

A Northern Paper, containing ſome important Articles of News, coming too late to hand to inſert the Particulars, we can this Week only give the following Heads:———On the 10th of *Auguſt*, N. S. happened another Battle in *Italy* between the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Forces, and the Army of the three Crowns; wherein the *French* and *Spaniards* received a ſecond Defeat, with the Loſs of 10,000 Men, 19 Pieces of Cannon, between 60 and 70 Officers and 900 Soldiers made Priſoners, and 20 Colours and Standards taken. This Victory was almoſt immediately ſucceeded by the Surrender of the Town and Citadel of *Placentia* to the victorious Army, who found therein, beſides the Garriſon, 11000 ſick and wounded Men, vaſt Magazines, between 60 and 70 Pieces of Cannon, and 40 Mortars.———A Congreſs, for a general and laſting Peace, has been agreed upon by the contending Powers, to be held at *Breda*, on the 26th of *Auguſt*, N. S. The Earl of *Sandwich* is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of *Great-Britain* on this Occaſion.———His Catholic Majeſty has notified his Acceſſion to the Crown of *Spain* to the King of *Sardinia*; at the ſame Time demanding his Friendſhip in reſtoring Peace to *Europe*.——*Benjamin Keene*, Eſq; has received Orders to ſet out immediately for the Court of *Spain*.——*Auguſt* 18. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino* were beheaded on *Tower-hill*, for High Treaſon. It is thought the Earl of *Cromarty* will be pardoned.——*Auguſt* 12. His Majeſty prorogued the Parliament to Tueſday the 30th of *September*, and made a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes.———From *Boſton*, that they have Advice there of the Death of the Marquis *D'Anville*, Admiral of the *Breſt* Fleet: As alſo that the *Engliſh* Admiral *Davers* lately died in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,
Schooner Britannia, James Babſon, for Boſton;
Sloop Marygold, William Knox, for Boſton;
Schooner Mulberry, Thomas Glentworth, for Boſton.

ON Wedneſday the 19th of *November* next, will be expoſed to public Sale, for Current Money or Bills of Exchange, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. *Richard Lux*, Deceaſed, in *Cheſter-Town* in *Kent* County, all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid *Lux*, conſiſting of divers ſorts of Houſhold Goods, one young Negro Woman fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, with a Child about 18 Months old, ſeveral good Draught-Horſes, one Cart, one Dray: And alſo the Leaſe-Hold of the ſame Dwelling Houſe and Lot, (being 22 Years) whereon is a new well-built 40 Foot Dwelling Houſe, a Store Houſe, Bake Houſe, Biſket Loft, a Stable and Kitchen, two Ovens, two Bolting Mills, a paled Garden and Yard; all in good Repair. The Sale will begin preciſely at 12 o'Clock.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid *Lux*, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts at that Time and Place, without further Trouble to themſelves, or

JOHN GALLOWAY, Adminiſtrator.

NOW in the Cuſtody of the Subſcriber, Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, a young Negro Man about 25 or 30 Years of Age, who was taken up as a Runaway in *September* laſt. He ſpeaks little or no *Engliſh*, can give no account of himſelf, who he belongs to, or from whence he came. He is a tall laſty Fellow: Had on him, an Oznabrig Shirt, an old Great Coat, and an old Hat, which is all the Cloathing he has.

His Maſter may have him again, only paying Charges, on application to

WAT. THORNTON, Sheriff.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber in Store Accou are deſired immediately to come and diſcharge the ſa otherwiſe they may expect to be uſed as the Law directs.

WILLIAM LY

JUST PUBLISHED,

A THANKSGIVING SERMON, on Occaſion of the S preſſion of the *Unnatural Rebellion* in *Scotland* by Royal Highneſs the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, preach'd the City of *Annapolis*, before his Excellency THOMAS B DEN, Eſq; Governor of *Maryland*:

By the Rev. Mr. *GORDON*.

Exodus xiv, 13. *Fear ye not, ſtand ſtill, and ſee the Sal tion of your GOD, which he will ſhew you to-day; for the gyptians whom ye have ſeen this Day, ye ſhall ſee them again more for ever.*

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

AT the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, in *Anna* very fine Lemons: Alſo good Barrell'd Pork, and Tar SAMUEL MIDDLET

To be SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, at reaſonable Rates, Bills of Exchange or Current Money, a large Quantity *Barbadoes* Rum and *Muſcavado* Sugars. ROBERT SWA

ON Saturday the 15th Day of *November* next enſuing, the Houſe of *Walter Dougherty* in *Cheſter Town*, will expoſed to Sale by Way of Vendue, to the higheſt Bidd ſundry Sails, Rigging, and other Materials, heretofore l longing to the Ship *Charming Nancy*, lately loſt at the Ca of *Virginia*. The Sale will begin at 12 of the Clock.

Annapolis, Octob. 21, 1746.

JOHN ANDERSON, Cabinet-Maker and Carver, l from *Liverpool*; makes Chairs, Tables, Deſks, Bureau Dreſſing-Tables, Clock-Caſes, and all Kinds of Furnitu which is made of Wood, belonging to a Houſe; in the neate cheapeſt, and neweſt Mode.

Baltimore County, *October* 7, 1746.

RAN away ſome Time in *Auguſt* laſt, from the Subſcribe a Convict Servant named *John Broomfield*, about 27 Ye of Age, a tall ſlender Fellow, of a fair Complexion, has ve light Hair which he generally keeps cloſe cut, and ſpeaks go *Engliſh*, being *London* born: He had on when he went away old Fearnothing Jacket, an old Cotton ditto and Breeches, old Felt Hat, old Country-made Shoes, old grey Worſte Stockings, and an Oznabrigs Shirt: he has other Cloaths whi he ſtole, and make no doubt but he will change his Name, he intends to paſs for a deſerted Soldier. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Thir Shillings Reward, if taken in this County; if out of it, Fort Shillings; and reaſonable Charges, paid by W. HAMMON

N. B. If the above Runaway is in any Goal in this Provinc the Keeper thereof is deſired to give Notice, and the Priſon ſhall be ſent for, and his Fees juſtly diſcharged.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subſcribers at *Annapolis*, a choice Parcel of *Europe* Goods, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money: An Perſon, on taking a Quantity, may be ſupplied at a reaſonabl Rate. WILLIAM TIPPIN, LYDE GOODWI

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